

NEWS FROM BERLIN



By a Veteran Commander

THE German communique told us something new: It appears that the Red Army holds Oranienbaum 25 miles west of Leningrad (arrow "1" on map). This is important because Oranienbaum is actually the left flank of the naval fortress of Kronstadt, only 10 miles to the north. The right flank of Kronstadt is in Terjoki and the presence of enemy guns in both places was very awkward for the Baltic Fleet. Now at least the left flank is more or less secure and right for the season of navigation, which is all to the good. The Germans let the cat out of the bag by announcing that they had bombed Oranienbaum.

They also bombed the station of Volkhov (arrow "2" on the map) and this, in conjunction with the Oranienbaum bombing seems to betray a certain amount of nervousness on their part for their Leningrad salient.

(Note to N.Y. Times readers: The Times map of the Leningrad Front as published yesterday is wrong. Krasnoye Selo and Pushkino (or Detokoye Selo on our map) are NOT in Soviet hands.)

Soviet fighters in six forays against enemy airdromes have destroyed or damaged between 150 and 160 German planes in one day with a loss of 21 Soviet planes. Soviet air power continues to assert itself very vigorously and the Germans will have to fish for aerial reinforcements from Europe before starting their offensive in the West. They will probably be able to detach more planes from service in the West on the theory that it is much better for them to lose the Mediterranean Islands and Italy itself than to desert from an offensive against the Red Army. And nothing much more than the loss of Italy seems to worry them in western Europe.

THE island of Pantelleria has received an ultimatum to surrender and has turned it down. Now it is being subjected to concentrated naval and aerial bombardment and it is hard to expect it to last more than a few days.

The fact that somebody on the island set off the land mines on the beaches prematurely, when there was no attempt at invasion, is possibly a sign of panic, but a more plausible explanation is that there was fifth column work afoot (in our favor). On the other hand, of course, the land mines might have been set off by one of our shells or bombs (by detonation).

It has been disclosed that a small Commando reconnaissance raid was made by the British against the island of Lampedusa. Two men were lost.

THE Chinese continue to develop their offensive in the "rice bowl" of China. South of the Yangtze River, 2,000 Japanese fleeing from the captured river town, Kung, 45 miles northwest of Hankow the Chinese are attacking the road center of Yichang.

In the fighting on the Honan-Shansi border the Chinese have suffered a local reverse, having lost an important populated center which was threatening the enemy base at Linchuan.

Notes on the Soviet People at War ---

MOSCOW, June 10.—The Moscow Institute of Foreign Languages has received dozens of applications from Red Army men and commanders desirous of studying foreign languages. Language studies for Red Army men at present undergoing treatment are regularly conducted in the hospitals by the Institute's teachers.

When the Red Army men and commanders leave for the front the necessary study material and books are sent to them there.

Spring sowing plans have been completed earlier than last year by the Kalinin region, Kirghiz Soviet Socialist Republic, the Oorky and Orlov regions, the Kabardino-Balkar, Checheno-Ingush and Chuvash autonomous republics and by the Moscow region.

Also the Tula, Ivanova and Archangel regions, Georgian republic and a number of regions of Kazakhstan fulfilled the plan for grain crops. They now continue to sow for the defense fund and for the liberated districts.

The sowing of cotton has been successfully completed in Uzbek, Turkmen, Tadzhik, Kazakh, Kirghiz, Armenian and Azerbaïdjan republics.

The sowing of sugarbeet in the principal sugarbeet districts was carried out in a shorter space of time than last year. The central flax growing districts have either finished or are near finishing their flax sowing.

The area of the Mancyh Canal at the Balk steppe was only recently the scene of fierce battles; now it is the scene of restoration work. A sanatorium has now opened for orphans and children of Red Army men.

In different districts liberated last winter, increasing numbers of restored municipal and cultural institutions have started to function. On June 1 Rostov's tram way line went into operation.

Considerable attention will be devoted to restoring Voronezh's municipal economy this year, for which purpose the Soviet Government has allocated more than seven million rubles.

In Stalingrad, simultaneously with the work underway to restore the giant machine building industry, measures are being taken to start the food enterprises running. A number of departments in a Stalingrad confectionary factory are already working.

Karakanda miners in Kazakhstan have set aside installations from

Day of Reckoning for Italy Near

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, June 10.—Commenting on the third anniversary of Italy's entry into the war, the Soviet government newspaper, Izvestia, writes today:

"Italy meets this anniversary under the blows of English and American aircraft, while some of her islands are already being shelled by the British Navy. The day of retribution is nigh. It is much nearer than was foreseen even by Mussolini's most far-sighted colleagues fleeing from the sinking fascist ship."

Red Star, the Red Army paper, carries a long article entitled "Three Years of Defeat for Italy," in which the author, B. Shatrov, writes:

"Orin reality has bitterly cheated the forecasts and aspirations of Mussolini. In declaring war on France and Great Britain he acted on his own choice. Very soon after, however, Mussolini was compelled to submit to the inevitable logic of events and set regardless of his own plans and possibilities for the poor military and economic organism of Italy."

"The logic of the war, and above all the subordinate role which fascist Italy was compelled to play in

alliance with Hitlerite Germany as a result of her military and economic weakness, gradually pushed Mussolini along the road leading to disaster.

"Without having any direct cause for war against the USSR Mussolini was obliged, in compliance with orders from Berlin, to take part in Hitler's attack on the Soviet Union, and to pay with the blood of the Italian people for his alliance with Hitler. Mussolini was involved in the war against the United States in a similar manner.

"The past three years have been three years of endless failures and defeats for Italian arms. The Italian army suffered defeat in Greece where only the assistance of Hitler saved it from complete destruction. The two Italian campaigns against Egypt ended in defeat and the flight of the Italian troops headed by Marshal Graziani.

"On the Soviet-German Front the Italian troops suffered a heavy defeat in battles against the Red Army, losing practically all of their divisions. The role in Tunis brought the war within immediate vicinity of Italian territory.



MUSSOLINI

"The Italian Navy has proved itself absolutely powerless in the battle for the Mediterranean. The practically incessant bombing of Italy has inflicted terrific damage on the country's economy and war industry. Italy's anti-aircraft defense is not of the best. Her air force is battered and is to a considerable extent outdated. It cannot counteract the air raids of the combined forces of England and

the United States, which are steadily growing. Italy's coastal defense is far below the mark.

"Thus Italy is unquestionably the weakest link today in the Hitlerite bloc. The country's weakness is revealed not only in the sphere of the material factors of the war. Moral instability in the rear quickly came to the fore when Italy began to be subjected systematically to air bombing.

"ANTI-WAR SENTIMENT

"Defeatist sentiments are widespread in the country. These sentiments are penetrating to the most varied circles. The backbone of the fascist dictatorship—the Fascist Party—is cracking and breaking.

"Starting with August 1942 there have been continuous party purges which have as their objective the removal of elements who are opposed to continuing the war in alliance with Hitler Germany.

"In these past three years of war fascist Italy has lost the remnants of her state independence and become an appendage of Hitlerite Germany. There is no need to recall the facts of the complete domination of Germany in the country, where they hold the main levers of foreign and domestic policy and

where not a single measure can be carried out without Berlin's agreement.

"Mussolini has lately been trying to prepare the ground in the event of the defeat of his colleague and master. The appointment of the former Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count Ciano, as ambassador to the Vatican, is an attempt to prepare separate negotiations with the help of a person closer to Mussolini.

"In these past three years of war Mussolini has brought Italy and the Italian people have suffered in disaster. The terrific losses in killed, wounded and prisoners which the Italian people have suffered, in this period, the countless economic sacrifices, the ruin of industry, and transport, the starvation and epidemics—all this has filled the cup of Italy's suffering.

"Today the Italian people are on the threshold of greater suffering for the war knocks on the door of Italy herself. The six weeks of victorious war proclaimed by Mussolini turned into an exhaustive, protracted war for Italy. Nothing but ruins remain of the Italian 'empire' at the end of three years of war. Mussolini will not outlive for long the fragment of this 'empire.'"

Mexico Gov't Leaders Honor Labor Paper

By Alfred Miller

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY (Delayed).—The people of Mexico and their government jointly celebrated the fifth anniversary of Mexico's only labor daily El Popular at the Reform Hotel here on June 2. El Popular is published by the CTM, the Mexican Confederation of Labor.

Men like Ezequiel Padilla, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Miguel Aleman, Minister of the Interior and head of the Mexican Cabinet; Gen. Heriberto Jara, Navy Minister; Francisco Trujillo, Minister of Labor; Gen. Francisco L. Urquiza, Under-Secretary of National Defense, stood together with the labor leaders of this country to toast El Popular and to wish it continued success.

Facing as composite an audience as is possible to have in Mexico, including the highest representatives of organized labor, the arts and sciences, the political parties, industry and government, Lombardo Toledano, one of El Popular's directors, issued a passionate appeal for national unity.

APPEALS FOR UNITY

He appealed especially to liberal Catholics, to Mexican capitalists and industrialists, "not because we have been converted to Catholicism, not because we have abandoned our political theories . . . but because these tragic hours and these complex hours of tomorrow require the unity of the best men of every country of America. Only thus shall our nations be able to solve their great and profound problems."

"For this reason we aid and support, and we applaud the words and initiatives of men who are not of Mexico and who have religious non-Catholic, simply Christian beliefs, but who speak of a better future than the present."

"This, for example, is the reason for our constant commentaries and systematic reaction to the words of President Roosevelt, a non-Catholic believer, and to the words and the works of the Vice-President of the United States, Henry A. Wallace, a non-Catholic Christian."

"We aid them, we support them with enthusiasm and conviction as our true allies because they see allies in us also. We do not follow them as they do not follow us. We simply join on the road of history to cooperate in a common and indivisible task."

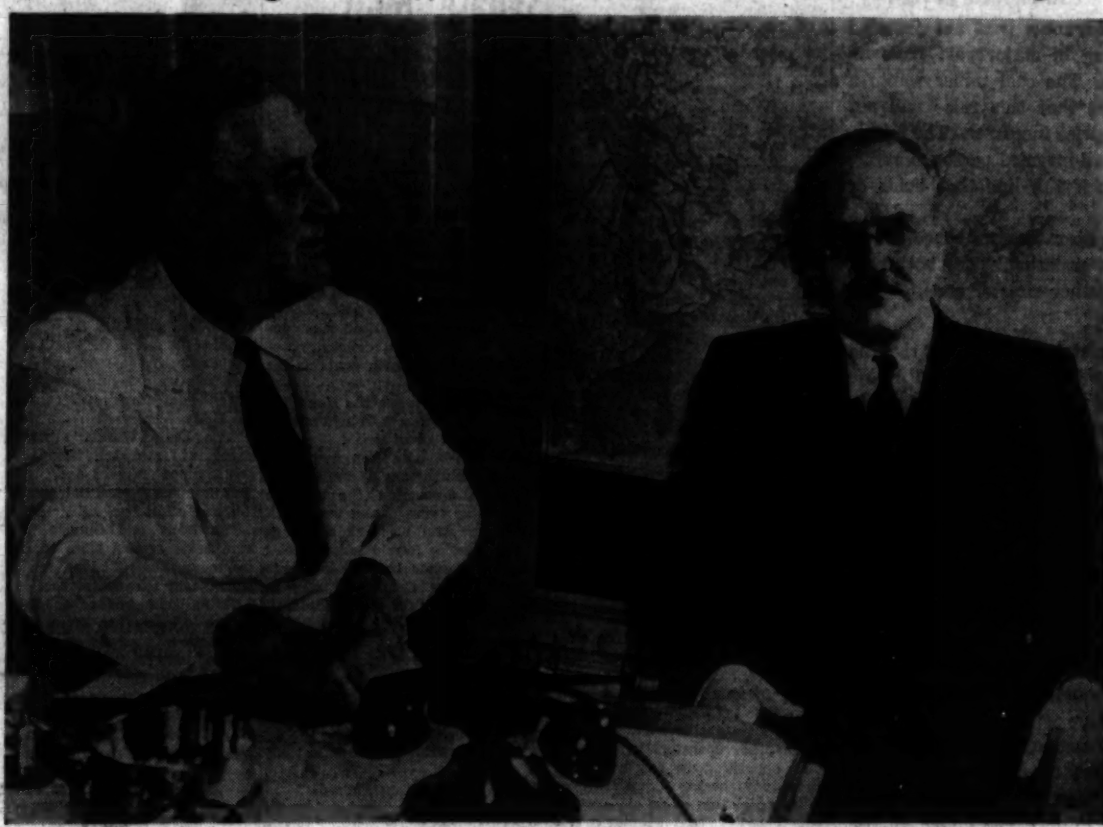
TO HONOR COSTA RICAN

The speaker announced that for similar reasons the Confederation of Latin-American Workers (CTAL), over which he presides, will pay homage this month to Dr. Rafael Calderon Gardia, President of Costa Rica, "an apostolic Roman Catholic."

Toledano paid special greetings also to some industrialists like Manuel Suarez, "who is here with us. We continue to believe in the class struggle," he said. "We have not abandoned our faith in the struggle, we have not changed it for the thesis of class collaboration. We simply say that during this historic epoch of Mexico the country must unite workers and industrialists, and industrialists and workers together must labor jointly for Mexico's prosperity and for the glory of our Fatherland."

Participating in the celebrations were the leaders of the Party of the Mexican Revolution and the Communist Party of Mexico, Antonio Villalobos and Dominic Encina; numerous famous Mexican artists like Carlos Chavez, symphony conductor; Dolores del Rio, actress; Enrique Gonzales Martinez, Pen Club president; many Senators and deputies, scientists, bankers and industrialists; famous foreign writers like Anna Seghers, the leaders of various "free movements" of the subjugated peoples, including Ludwig Renn and Paul Merker for "Free Germany," engineer Schwars for the Czechs, numerous editors of the Mexican press and representatives of the Associated Press and the Daily Worker.

One Year Ago Today, the Second Front Understanding



Soviet Foreign Minister, Vyacheslav Molotov on the left, shown with President Roosevelt during their discussions in June 1942 on the second front, lend-lease and long-term Soviet-American friendship.

First Anniversary of Historic Molotov Visit to Washington

One year ago today the world learned of the Soviet Foreign Minister, Vyacheslav Molotov's trip to London and the United States in May and June, 1942. As the Anglo-Soviet treaty of 20 year alliance was made public in London, the White House released the text of the understanding between Molotov and President Roosevelt on the second front and long-term collaboration. The White House declaration of June 11, 1942, follows:

"The People's Commissar of Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Mr. V. M. Molotov, following the invitation of the President of the United States of America, arrived in Washington on May 29 and was for some time the President's guest."

"This visit to Washington afforded an opportunity for a friendly exchange of views between the President and his advisors on the one hand and Mr. V. M. Molotov and his party on the other."

"Among those who participated in the conversations were the Soviet Ambassador in the United States, Mr. Maxim Litvinov, Mr. Harry Hopkins, Chief of Staff Gen. Marshall, and Commander-in-Chief of the United States Navy, Admiral Ernest J. King. Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, joined in subsequent conversations on non-military matters."

"In the course of the conversations full understanding was reached with regard to the urgent tasks of creating a second front in Europe in 1942.

"In addition, the measures for increasing and speeding up the supplies of planes, tanks and other kinds of war materials from the United States to the Soviet Union were discussed."

"Further were discussed the fundamental problems of cooperation of the Soviet Union and the United States in safeguarding peace and security to the freedom-loving peoples after the war. Both sides state with satisfaction the unity of their views on all these questions."

"At the conclusion of the visit the President asked Mr. Molotov to inform Mr. Stalin on his behalf that he feels these conversations have been most useful in establishing a basis for fruitful and closer relationship between the two governments in the pursuit of the common objectives of the United Nations."

"The newspaper prints only authoritative facts and well written articles received from different sources. Every issue carries a list of

Detroit Spurs Letters to Russia Drive

To signalize the beginning of the third year of successful Russian resistance to German aggression June 22, Detroiters are being asked to join in a Write-to-Russian campaign sponsored by Russian War Relief, Inc.

The Rev. Francis B. Creamer, chairman of the organization, says the campaign was undertaken because of the many letters received from people in the United States who have sent vital aid through Russian War Relief.

"Most of the letter writers," he says, "thanked us for the assistance and then asked for personal letters from people in the United States who have sent vital aid through Russian War Relief."

"Under our plan no postage is required. We will give special letterheads to anyone who wants to write and we will ship them to the Soviet Union along with the watches recently collected for Russia and medical and other supplies donated by generous and grateful Americans to their fighting brothers and sisters over there."

Slav Congress Parley Sunday

The American Slav Congress of Greater New York opens its second conference at Manhattan Center, 311 West 34th St. next Sunday.

The conference call, signed by Zlatko Balokovic, president, calls on all American Slavs in New York to attend as delegates or visitors.

Urging an offensive in Europe, the call says in part:

"The stirring declaration of our President . . . that, 'We are going to strike next in Europe and strike hard' . . . placed before us a tremendous responsibility," he said.

"Our Slav brothers in Europe and . . . other oppressed peoples call for help. We dare not delay."

Resistance in France Spreads, L'Humanite Bars

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

LONDON, June 10.—Twenty-five thousand workers at the Renault plant in Paris went out on strike some time in April against the forced labor conscription organized by the Nazis, says the April 1 issue of the underground L'Humanite, journal of the French Communist Party just received here.

Reporting increasing guerrilla warfare, and frequent clashes between workers and police, an article in L'Humanite also calls for resolute struggle, opposing all passivity in the fight for liberation.

"Frenchmen will facilitate the creation of a second front," says L'Humanite, "only in struggle and by rejecting the calls to passivity. . . . All out to struggle! Let us prove that Frenchmen know how to fight on the side of their allies, confident that only in struggle will our country be liberated."

At the same time, London Fighting French circles disclose other actions of French patriots against the invader.

In Chailion-Coligny, protest meetings with the tri-color flag are reported against conscription. Clashes with the police occurred. In the Jura department, 27 youngsters scheduled for labor in Germany went into hiding and were joined by 60 from a neighboring village.

Railway communications between Paris and Berlin are so thoroughly wrecked by guerrillas that journeys now take at least five days.

Other items:

At Saint-Claude, in the Jura, barracks occupied by German soldiers were attacked with hand grenades.

In Paris, the Victoria Hotel, rue Laffitte, and another hotel on the Boulevard Diderot, where Germans were living, and a German garage, rue du Moulin Vert, were damaged by bombs which French patriots threw into them. Several Germans were killed or injured.

At Saint-Brieux, the German Field Police station was damaged by a bomb.

On the railroad between Amiens and Montdidier, twenty coaches were destroyed. Traffic urgently needed by Germany, was interrupted for 48 hours.

Near Ribecourt, in the Oise, the rails had been sabotaged, and a train full of German soldiers on leave was derailed off the track. Several Germans were killed or wounded.

The Bourgois canal was closed to German barges for three days because patriots had dynamited the locks.

CI Sections Approve Action By Comintern

(Continued From Page 1)

and the Young Communist International (affiliated to the Communist International as one of its fronts).

"2. That not one of the existing sections of the Communist International raised any objections to the proposal of the Presidium of the Executive Committee.

"In view of the above-mentioned, the Presidium of the Executive Committee of the Communist International hereby declares:

"1. That the proposal to dissolve the Communist International has been unanimously approved by all of its existing sections (including the most important ones) which were in a position to make their decisions known.

"2. That it considers the Executive Committee of the Communist International, the Presidium and Secretariat of the Executive Committee, as well as the International Control Commission dissolved as of June 10, 1943.

"3. It instructs the committee composed of Dimitroff (chairman), M. Kroll, Dmitri Manuilsky and Wilhelm Pieck to wind up the affairs, dissolve the organs and dispose of the staff and property of the Communist International.

"Signed by G. Dimitroff on behalf of the Presidium of the Executive Committee of the Communist International. June 10, 1943."

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FOLLOW THE WAR!

MAPS

Women Hit Slander Against WAAC

By Louise Mitchell

Rumors of loose conduct among the WAACs were branded yesterday as outright Nazi lies designed to dirty the name of all American women active in winning the war.

Prominent leaders in education, trade unions and politics saw the hand of Goebbels at work in the filthy stories now being circulated of "sexual promiscuity" among auxiliary women risking their lives in North Africa.

The rumors which got their take-off in John O'Donnell's column in the Daily News are now being branded: on the Nazi short-wave. **DESERVES 2nd IRON CROSS** O'Donnell, who already has one Iron Cross medal on his chest given him by President Roosevelt for being a disease carrier of Nazi propaganda, deserves another.

Dean of Barnard College Virginia O'Connell told the Daily Worker that she agreed fully with Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt who on Tuesday charged that the rumors were "Nazi propaganda."

"This is just what the enemy wants us to believe," said Mrs. Roosevelt. "There are four divisions of WAACs now taking the place of four divisions of men. The Nazis don't like that. If we could get 10 divisions of women we replace 10 divisions of men. They don't want us to do that."

The Nazi lie-mill got started just in time to wreck the recruiting drive now going on for WAACs who at great personal sacrifices to themselves are replacing men at the front.

INSULT TO ALL WOMEN
"The recent attack made upon the WAACs is to my mind one of the most vicious pieces of propaganda yet turned out," said Josephine Timms, national secretary-treasurer of the American Communications Association, CIO. "It is a direct insult to every American woman in the nation and can only be designed as another method of sabotaging our country's war effort."

Every effort should be made to encourage enlistment in the WAACs she said. The women of the Corps "have displayed the courage of their convictions, have given up the comfort of their homes, the security of their jobs and many of their peace-time habits and by so doing are making a major contribution to the war."

The WAAC patriots have the support of every working woman and are to be congratulated, she insisted. The fascist lies are also intended to wreck several bills now before Congress which if passed will make the WAACs a permanent part of the armed forces and allow the WAVES to go overseas.

Opponents of these bills are the "kindred, enemy" reactionaries who would like to keep women from their rightful place among front line fighters. These are the same disreputable men who with false platitudes about sweeper girls in defense plants.

PRaises WAACs
The issue of sexual promiscuity has always been dragged in when women were making new advances in economic, political and social fields, declared Elizabeth Bayley Flynn, member of the National Committee of the Communist Party. "I have traveled thousands of miles in the past few weeks and seen hundreds of WAACs," she emphasized. "No where did I see a lack of seriousness, responsibility and courage. And that goes for the soldiers, too."

These slanders are in line, she said, "with attacks made upon women at every step of their advancement. Women were attacked when they first sat on juries, when they went to co-educational institutions. Now the attacks are starting again as they go into the army."

HITS TALK AS NONSENSE
Miss Rose Schneiderman, president of the Women's Trade Union League, termed the stories as "nonsense."

"People who spread such stories have a poor opinion of young American women," she asserted. "A number of the women are former trade unionists and I am sure they are conducting themselves with self-respect as always."

Representative Edith N. Rogers of Massachusetts who wrote the original WAAC legislation has vigorously protested the rumors as has Representative Mary T. Norton of New Jersey. Mrs. Ovetta Culp Hobby, head of the WAACs, has denied the slanders.

American women will answer these Nazi-inspired attacks by joining their brothers and husbands in the armed forces in greater numbers and by increasing their voluntary work at home.

O'Donnell's statement topped off a wave of protest by Congresswomen and clergymen against "attempts to discredit American womanhood" by spreading rumors alleging promiscuity and lax morals among WAACs.

Col. Ovetta Culp Hobby, WAAC director, asserted Wednesday that there was "no foundation of truth" for an assertion by John O'Donnell of the New York Daily News that "contraceptives and prophylactic equipment will be furnished to members of the WAACs, according to a super secret agreement reached by the high ranking officers of the

Talk of Vice in WAAC Lie: Stimson

WASHINGTON, June 10 (UP).—Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson today said a report that WAACs would be issued contraceptives and prophylactics was a "sinister rumor, absolutely false" which, if repeated, "would actually aid the enemy."

Stimson added that the authorized strength of the WAACs is 150,000 and since the objective behind the enlistment of the women is to relieve able-bodied soldiers for combat duty, "you can well see that we are speaking now of a sizeable increase in our fighting forces."

"The enemy naturally is interested in our combat strength—the force by which we will eventually bring him to unconditional surrender."

"Anything which would interfere with the recruiting or destroy the reputation of the Corps and, by so doing, would interfere with an increase in the combat strength of our army would be of value to that enemy. The repetition of any unfounded rumor concerning this Corps lessens confidence in it and is actually an aid to the enemy," Stimson continued angrily.

Furthermore, any reflection on the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps is in essence a reflection on the whole of American womanhood; for these 65,000 women are a cross-section of the womanhood of our nation. They are the teachers who taught your children; the wives, sweethearts, sisters and even mothers of the men who are today fighting to save our freedom.

"When they are maligned, when vicious rumors destroy their reputations, the effects could reach into our very front lines, injuring the morale of the Army itself."

"I emphasize the fact that I have made a thorough investigation of all these rumors. They are completely false."

"The record of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps speaks for itself. Since July, 1942, approximately 65,000 fine patriotic women have enlisted in the Corps. And every one of these women who has gone to duty in the field has released a soldier for front line duty."

War Department and the WAAC chief said.

Stimson did not mention O'Donnell by name.

But in a bitter session on the House floor, Rep. Mary Norton, D. N. J., labeled O'Donnell a "coward."

She said "the loose talk that has been indulged in recently concerning our women in the armed service can be nothing less than Nazi-inspired propaganda to frighten relatives of young women who have and are considering service in the armed forces."

Meanwhile, nine prominent Catholic, Protestant and Jewish churchmen, who took part in a survey at WAAC training camps at Fort Des Moines, Ia., and Oglethorpe, Ga., issued a joint statement praising the moral and spiritual atmosphere in which the trainees live.

They said parents with daughters in the Corps "can be reassured that the training is strengthening the girls' womanly character."

Cleveland Labor Picnic on July 4
CLEVELAND, June 10.—Cleveland's 117th Annual Labor Picnic will be held July 4, Sunday, at the Ranch Picnic Grounds, 14300 Turner Road, Garfield Heights.

John Williamson, former Cleveland member of the National Committee of the Communist Party, will address the gathering.

Other attractions include dancing, outdoor movies and various sports.

The committee announces that the unusual foods of all nations, for which these annual Independence Day picnics are well-known, will be available again this year.

East Side OGD Drive Opens
Mrs. Joseph Kaempfer, executive secretary of the Lower East Side Defense Council, has announced that the council is inaugurating a drive to be known as emblem month.

The purpose of this campaign is to try to enroll every available resident of the lower east side not currently engaged in the war effort, into civilian volunteer work.

Each new enrollee will receive an emblem, signifying that he is serving in civilian defense.

The Lower East Side Defense Council is the central placement headquarters embracing all of the East Side defense agencies. All prospective enrollees are interviewed here, and referred to the various branches of the service that they may choose.

America's Fairest in North Africa



The women of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps went to Africa to do a job on the Nazis. But the disrupters who stay at home started vicious rumors about them. Particularly active in rumor-mongering has been John O'Donnell, Washington keyhole specialist for the Daily News. His stories have drawn protests from Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Mrs. Ovetta Culp Hobby and Secretary of War Stimson.

WAVES Make Good on a Tough Job—Doing Sentry Duty at Hunter College

When the Naval Training School for Women's Reserves was first opened in the buildings of Hunter College, Bronx Division, girls were assigned to sentry duty at the gates with the idea that, while they might not be efficient sentries, they would profit in their future Naval careers from the discipline and responsibility imposed by this traditionally military service. They did. They also proved to be highly efficient sentries.

They have proved so efficient that they have now ousted men from all but one or two of the day-time guard duties at the station. Beginning this week, the WAVES are taking over the two gates formerly guarded by men. They also are taking over the posts "on the hill"—posts established in the area of apartment houses which have been converted into barracks for the Naval girls. It was thought until recently that these posts

needed a firm masculine hand; it has been discovered that the feminine hand is just as firm, and more conscientiously applied.

Chief Specialist John P. Cruise, chief master-at-arms, is enthusiastic about the female Shore Patrol, whose members wear brassards marked "S.P." and carry billy clubs. They are taught how to carry the clubs and how, if necessary, to use them. Chief Cruise is an accomplished teacher. He spent 22 years as a member of the New York Police Department.

The girls stand guard only during the daylight hours and have so far, except for the publicized case of Seaman Pearl Roberts, found moral question sufficient. Seaman Roberts used her billy club efficiently on a civilian intruder and knocked him out in performance of her duty. She was recently cited for this resolute devotion.

None of the other girls who walk their posts in military manners and salute outside their sentry boxes—never going into them except in inclement weather—has had to swing a club in earnest. But each is instructed by Chief Cruise or by Coxswain Anne Pearce, his assistant, how to get a grip which will not easily be broken, on the girls' club employed. Each is taught, also, how to jab with the club if jabbing is called for.

The girls are told that, if offensive use of the club becomes necessary, they should strike across the shoulders rather than over the head. The results are equally discouraging, but less permanent. Chief Cruise insists, however, that the girls do not need to be taught how to "wham." That, the chief believes, "comes natural."

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Capital CIO Asks Connally Bill Veto
(Special to the Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, June 10.—President Roosevelt is urged to veto the Connally-Smith bill or any variation of it that may come before him in a resolution submitted by the Washington Industrial Union Council.

The bills stem from a reactionary alliance between labor bailers in Congress and their defeatist friend, John L. Lewis, and the aim of the measures is to wreck the labor unions and disrupt the war program, says the CIO.

Press Stirs Hatred Of Mexican People
The Scripps-Howard and Hearst press, which was largely instrumental in creating a lynch atmosphere in the East with its "mugging" campaign, has now joined in a wholesale assault upon Mexican-Americans on the West Coast. Written in violently prejudicial language, New York

Press Stirs Hatred Of Mexican People
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Replying in Verse Says Verdict Could Be Worse

LOS ANGELES, June 10
Mrs. Louis B. Anthony filed in verse motion for a new trial of her \$41,876 damage suit against the city.

Her automobile skidded on a wet city street.
Superior Judge Charles E. Burrell replied:
"I think the verdict proper.
The case was fairly tried—
This will be the order.
The motion is denied."

Newark CIO Says Lewis Betrays Nation

(Special to the Daily Worker)
NEWARK, June 10.—By a vote of 130 to 2, the Greater Newark CIO Council has adopted a resolution charging John L. Lewis with betraying the United Mine Workers of America.

The resolution calls upon President Roosevelt to order the War Labor Board to settle the miners' grievances swiftly and to order government operation of the mines.

The council reaffirmed its no-strike pledge and declared its full support to CIO President Murray. At the same time, it called upon all affiliates to work for the defeat of the Smith-Connally bill.

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Convoy Vets Vow \$1,150 to 'Daily'

Convoy veterans home from the war zones quickly pledged \$1,150 towards the Daily Worker and The Worker fund drive at the last meeting of the Seamen's Branch of the Communist Party at 230 Seventh Ave.

Seamen who outfought the Nazi wolf packs on the way to North Africa, Murmansk and other United Nations fronts pledged sums of \$100 and \$50 each.

"They know the paper that's helping them win the war," said Frank Kramer, branch organizer.

The convoy vets will tell war stories at a dance the Seamen's Branch and the Communist Party organization of the Eighth Assembly District are staging at 201 Second Ave. this Saturday night.

Proceeds go to the "Daily" and "Worker" drive fund.

New York Seamen have pledged \$4,500 to the fund. The total is \$120,000.

Lunch Room Operators to Hold Meeting
Confronted with a growing shortage of workers and worries that come from black markets, difficulties in getting food and the application of price ceilings, a group of operators of luncheonettes, fountain and sandwich shops have called a mass meeting at the Times Square Hotel tomorrow night at 8 o'clock.

An announcement lists Jack Segal as chairman of the Emergency Committee and approximately 20 shops join him in calling the meeting. A spokesman for the War Manpower Commission is expected to be a speaker.

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Civilian Front

By Isadore Begun

On June 2 the CDVO of New York launched an intensive drive for 500,000 civilian volunteers. The purpose: to bring the city's defense forces up to its full complement of 750,000.

Every win the war newspaper in the city has publicized, applauded, and supported the drive.

We are unable to check on what Goebbels' Volkischer Beobachter has had to say about New York City's CDVO drive, but it's a safe bet they ain't cheering about it.

Which reminds me of a paper in New York which ain't cheering about it.

A couple of days after the big recruiting drive started the volkischer Daily News ran its editorial comment, "Civilian Defense Hysterics" was the title of the cute piece from the hand of an American Lord Haw-Haw—or was it Colonel Ha-Ha?

The editorial opens in a burst of enthusiasm against the CDVO drive by slapping at Mayor La Guardia for suggesting that deferred men serve in Civilian Defense.

It then goes on to sneer at the whole CDVO drive with sneers at Grover Whalen, rising finally to a climax of Haw-Haw-ian irony with this: "Really, these New York City air defense dikes seem more ridiculous all the time."

"Slack job, eh, Herr Goebbels?" "Nice work, Herr Patterson!"

"The attack against which we are preparing may not come, as it may never come against some of our vital military outposts. But just as the military garrison of that outpost would have no excuse for not being on guard against an assault, if the attack is made on us no excuse we could offer would justify wilful or negligent failure to prepare against it. That is our military duty and there is only one way we can discharge our responsibility—by establishing and maintaining until victory is completely won the best and most effective Civilian Defense organization of which we are capable. Nothing less than that is enough."

—James M. Landis, Director of Civilian Defense.

BE A GIRL FROM Leningrad!

Help Wanted—Female

4,000 NURSES, AIDES to assist graduate nurses in hospital duties. 18-30; high school education or equivalent. Serve 150 hours per year (day or evening). Training by Red Cross (80 hours). Apply at your local Office of Civilian Defense.

8,000 HEALTH ASSISTANTS to assist nurses in schools, chest clinics, child health stations, health education, follow-up, etc. 20-45; high school education. Serve 3-3-hour shifts (daytime only). Training by the Department of Health—5-3-hour lectures and 3-3-hour periods of observation (in two week period). Apply at your local CDVO.

Says Health Commissioner Stebbins:

"There may not be quite as much glamour connected with boiling syringes, preparing patients for examination or keeping clinic records as there is in marching off to war, but civilian help may very possibly be a deciding factor in winning the war."

Dr. D. C.

'Save Me From Death In Georgia!'

(Continued from Page 1)

authorities will demand his extradition.

CIO TO DEFEND HIM

The State CIO has taken the position that if anyone in Georgia attempted in 1939 to execute an illegal sentence of death against Buchanan, that person should not now have the opportunity for completing the job.

"The State CIO is happy to have an opportunity to defend this runaway slave," declared Irving Abrahamson, speaking for the New Jersey State CIO.

He added:

"To my mind the punishment he received for a petty schoolboy theft is almost beyond belief. I don't believe it could happen anywhere but in Georgia. It is an example of economic slavery at its worst. We need to publicize this case far and wide. I know that the people of New Jersey will give Buchanan all the support that he will need to prevent his return to what might well be his death—and I don't mean just the trade union movement. All of New Jersey citizens is invited to join the Committee for the Defense of Samuel Buchanan. I have no doubt whatever that the response will be overwhelming and will be effective in keeping this victim out of Georgia."

The firm of Iserman, Iserman and Kapelsohn, which has been retained in the present fight, was recently successful in defending David William of Linden, N. J., against extradition proceedings to South

Council Backs Most of Mayor's Budget Veto

(Continued from Page 1)

for fuel, which Democrats claimed was unnecessary because of a stockpile at the disposal of the city.

STAND FIRM BY VETO

The other members of the Council minority, including three Laborites, Genevieve Earle, an Independent; Meyer Goldberg, Independent Republican; and Peter V. Cacchione, Communist, stuck by their guns, and opposed all budget cuts.

Station WNYC and the Medical Research Institute as well as all original appropriations for the Board of Education were retained as Councilmen Isaacs and Powell sustained the veto on these items.

Councilman Cacchione put the question squarely when he stated that the issue was one of social services or lower taxes.

"In all budget disputes," he said, "there are those who stand for better social services and those who want lower taxes."

Cacchione argued for his resolution for a special session of the State Legislature in order to raise sufficient funds for an adequate budget. He served notice that he would press for its adoption at the next session of the Council.

He was backed by Councilmen Isaacs and Powell, as well as by other members of the minority, but was attacked by the Democratic majority leaders.

Trade union leaders present at the Council meeting voiced strong disapproval of the action of Councilmen Isaacs and Powell in supporting the Democratic majority on the various cuts.

They said elimination of pay for men in the armed forces was the first step toward cutting out the jobs altogether. An indication of this was seen in remarks made by Democratic Council leader Joseph Sharkey to the effect that vacancies existing over a period of several months in positions of men in the army indicated that the jobs were unnecessary.

The trade unionists also pointed out that if the money appropriated for the men in the army was not used it would leave a cushion from which wage increases and other budgetary deficiencies could be made up.

Councilman Isaacs opposed any cuts in the Department of Education, including those for men on military leave, on the grounds that the money not used in that Department could be used for after-school and summer playgrounds and for hiring more teachers. He did not adopt the same position with regard to the other departments.

The Mayor's veto of cuts made in the Welfare Department budget for relief, of cuts in personal service other than military leave, and of a number of other items was upheld by the vote of the eight Council minority members who usually vote progressive, including Isaacs and Powell.

The vote of Isaacs and Powell on elimination of pay for men on military leave was challenged late in the day as being illegal since they did not vote directly on the Mayor's veto, but on a new proposition substituting \$1 a year for the annual wage. This may throw the whole budget into the courts.

What Price Child Care In Detroit?

(Special to the Daily Worker)

DETROIT, June 10.—A mother of two children has been ordered by Circuit Court Judge Ira W. Jayne here to leave her war job to take care of her children, thus highlighting the totally inadequate child care facilities in this area.

When Mrs. Channer, whose children are eight and 11 years old, heard Judge Jayne's order, she replied:

"Why, this is the best job I've ever had."

Many other women in Mrs. Channer's predicament have been forced to turn down war jobs in this area, despite the great need for women workers, due to failure of authorities to provide child care facilities.

Mrs. Channer is separated from her husband and has been holding down her job for some time. She told the court, which was hearing a divorce suit brought by her husband, that she had to leave the children to play in a yard at her home.

Recently GOP Governor Kelly issued a blast against married women working in war plants, disregarding the urgent manpower needs of this war industry area. Judge Jayne indicated that he was in agreement with the Governor's policy, when he told Mrs. Channer "that in times like these married women should not work."

While the governor referred to delinquency resulting from mothers working, union leaders here pointed out that the Governor and his administration had failed to take any constructive measures whatever either to provide child care facilities for working mothers or to prevent any increase in juvenile delinquency.

'Met Life' Bars Negroes From Homes And Jobs --- but Takes Their Money

Local 65'ers Inspired by Negro Rally

By Louise Mitchell

Local 65'ers were there wearing their union buttons.

At the Negro Freedom Rally, of course, at the Garden Monday night.

They're still talking about it at the hall with as much enthusiasm as if they were talking of Local 65.

"It was a marvelous rally, it was perfect," was the response of Devola Laramie, lovely Negro receptionist at 13 Astor Place, union headquarters.

"To think that more colored people were there than white is a step forward, let me tell you. It made our people feel that we can do something in a body."

LEARNED A LOT

Impressed by the pageant because it taught her things about the Negro history she never knew before, Devola liked the speech by Mrs. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, a Negro mother from North Carolina.

"She was so good—the people looked up to her."

Also inspiring were the crowds outside the Garden. "To think that 15,000 people couldn't get in," Devola gasped.

Her friends who never attend rallies thanked her when it was over for "making them come."

"The attendance alone showed, our people that together with the white people we can win against discrimination. One can't do it without the other."

Wendell Wilkie's Wire To Negro Freedom Rally

"Rallies such as yours, dedicated to inspiring unity and ever-increasing effort, give the lie to the Axis propagandists, who would like nothing better than to divide and weaken us," wired Wendell Wilkie to the Negro Freedom Rally that packed Madison Square Garden Monday night.

Following is the text of Wilkie's telegram to the meeting:

Regret much that absence from the city prevents me from being with you tonight. But I am happy to have this opportunity of sending a word of greeting to the thousands gathered for this great Negro Freedom Rally. We are going to win this war. No one questions that. But the speed with which we achieve our goal of total victory depends largely on the unity, determination and selflessness with which all of us attack the task ahead.

Rallies such as yours, dedicated to inspiring unity and ever-increasing effort, give the lie to the Axis propagandists, who would like nothing better than to divide and weaken us."

This war, with its announced goals of freedom and opportunity for all nations, has made all of us more acutely aware of our own shortcomings—those economic, social and racial imperfections which we have practiced within our own borders for years and which we still cling to.

The thoughtful man, as he hears pious declarations of our intentions toward the rest of the world, must feel a sense of mockery as he contemplates our own internal racial, social and economic inequities. For freedom no longer can be the private possession of any one group or segment of our population any more than it can be the exclusive property of any one nation. But by bringing so sharply to our consciousness the magnitude of our own shortcomings, this war has performed a valuable service.

We cannot correct such inequities

unless we as a nation are acutely aware of them and determined to eliminate them. After every war in history, it has been those who contributed most, who in the end achieved most in peace. You are pointing the way tonight. I know you will prevail. Good luck and God bless you all.

Allies Rock Pantelleria For 18th Day

(Continued from Page 1)

Attu for enemy survivors and preparing permanent housing and defenses for themselves on that Aleutian Island, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson said today.

Stimson also noted American fighters had helped the Chinese in their recent ground fighting near Ichang, on the Hupeh front, where the Chinese repulsed five Japanese divisions.

As a result of American Air force coordination with Chinese ground forces, the Chinese enjoyed local air superiority for the first time in their long struggle against the Japanese invader, he said.

Continuing his review of the war, Stimson said that the rejection by the defenders of Pantelleria of the chance to surrender means that the intensive bombardment from the air and sea will continue.

One of the most notable raids carried out by the U. S. Air Force occurred when more than 100 flying Fortresses raided Spezia hitting Italian battleships and other naval vessels, docks, and other installations, he said.

U.S. Bombers Pound Japanese Base

WASHINGTON, June 10 (UP).—Flying Fortress heavy bombers, escorted by fighter planes, again have bombed the Japanese air base at Munda in the central Solomons, the Navy announced today.

Growing Children

Overcoming Fear of Animals, Insects

By Jean Warren

"For some reason I am terribly frightened by bugs, beetles, etc. I have been trying to get over this fear, which is largely an intense disgust with not much real success. I don't want my daughter to have such an attitude and wonder what you can suggest, other than concealing from her my reactions," writes A. R. in a recent letter.

This is a timely problem. I have been with city children on their first visit to the country and their reactions differ remarkably. I have found "irrational" fears are most present where new experiences, as a whole, most frighten the individual.

It is true that "disgust" rather than fear seems to be the emotion present. Disgust with dirt, insects, germs, when it is more than average, indicates a general anxiety. This, the psychiatrists tell us, springs from a deep sense of guilt. Do you remember Lady Macbeth who could not be done with washing her hands of imagined blood, after the king's murder?

For Anthony Ferriclaro, Italian, the rally was "out of the world."

"Inside the Garden for a few hours it felt like we had ended discrimination forever. For progressive people, it was like a dream come true. Everyone was inspired by the fighting spirit of the Negro people."

GOOD HOPE FOR FUTURE

It gave us hope for a good future, Anthony declared. The rally was the best he had ever attended. And he has attended many.

The leader of the union which bought several hundred tickets, was just as enthusiastic in his praise.

"The meeting demonstrated that there is no more patriotic group of Americans than the Negro people and their devotion to the cause of human freedom is strong and undeniable," said Arthur Osmun.

It demonstrated that the Negro-Americans are determined to fight relentlessly for the privilege of full participation in the world struggle against enslavement for the honor, dignity and liberty of all people, he said.

"The meeting demonstrated that the white workers shared this determination and are definitely committed to fight in unity with the Negro workers for their mutual benefit. The friendly cordial atmosphere among all the people in the audience both Negro and white demonstrates beyond a shadow of a doubt that Jim-Crow has no place in American life, that prejudice can be eliminated and that genuine solidarity among workers of all races is the only way to victory in this war and to success in every worthy cause."

Quill's Speech at Negro Freedom Rally at Garden

Leading labor spokesmen at the great Negro Freedom Rally at Madison Square Garden last Monday night was Michael Quill, president of the Transport Workers Union.

Quill condemned the attacks on Negro workers at Mobile, Detroit and Butte, Montana, and urged that leaders of labor act to prevent recurrence of those attacks.

Quill's speech follows:

Mr. Chairman and Friends: I am happy to be along with you because we in this CIO, realize too well that there cannot be a free

American labor movement as long as discrimination is practiced against even the smallest group within the labor movement. We have been informed that before the end of this year, better than one million Negroes will be in uniform in the various branches of the armed services.

We believe that the decision reached at the Casablanca conference called for freedom of all peoples, the black peoples just as well as the white peoples.

Realizing the great need for unity at this time, we know that no section of the labor movement can tolerate for one moment the happenings at Mobile, Alabama, at the factory in Detroit, and the copper mines of Butte, Montana. And it is the responsibility of the leaders of labor, to bind themselves together now more than ever before, so that we will not have a recurrence of these happenings.

In order to put the important decisions reached at Casablanca into effect, America can play its major role only if we are united. In order to win their people's victory in this war, we will have to have unity of the Negroes and white people. There is no chance to conclude a people's peace unless people's peace will call for freedom for the black and white alike, and I come here to promise you that those of us in the CIO unions are doing our part to unite our neighbors and our peoples, and those of you in the CIO unions will

stretch out the hand of friendship to other organizations, to all organizations, to unite now, to wipe out disunity, to wipe out discrimination and to strengthen the hand of our Commander-in-Chief in winning this war in the shortest possible time.

Local 22 Asks Repeal of Exclusion Act

Dressmakers Union Local 22, which represents 25,000 New York garment workers, has called upon Congress to repeal the Asiatic Exclusion Act on the ground that it is "utterly at variance with the ideals of democracy which we are fighting to vindicate against Nazism and its hateful philosophy of racism."

Local 22 is an affiliate of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union.

A resolution adopted by the union said repeal would "wipe out an insult to our heroic Chinese allies" and "frustrate the efforts of the Japanese to incite the people of Asia against the United States."

Australia Safe, Curtin Asserts

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Australia, June 10 (UP).—Prime Minister John Curtin said at Canberra today that the danger of a serious invasion of Australia by the Japanese had now passed and that he believed Australia could be held as a base from which to launch both limited and major offensives against Japan.

Curtin made his statement after a conference at Sydney with Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Allied Commander-in-Chief in the Southwest Pacific, evidently on the basis of the conference at Washington between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

Roll-Back on Vegetables Up to 40%

WASHINGTON, June 10 (UP).—Richard Gilbert, economic adviser to the Office of Price Administration, said today that fresh vegetable prices will be rolled back up to 40 per cent and more in some cases but without cushioning the shock to growers and commission men through payment of federal subsidies.

He told the Senate Banking Committee the price of fresh cabbage and green beans led a price spiral averaging 38 per cent for all vegetables between September, 1942, and last April. Cabbage prices shot up 135 per cent, green beans by 131 per cent, sweet potatoes 98 per cent and onions 89 per cent, he said.

The committee meantime was blocked in an attempt to recall further consideration of the Commodity Credit Corporation extension bill which contains a proviso against use of any of its funds for subsidy payments. There is no plan now to use CCO appropriations for this purpose but committee members wanted to strengthen the prohibitive amendment.

The move was blocked by Senate Republican Leader Charles L. McNary of Oregon who objected to recommending the bill.

First effect was felt in millions of homes today with retail butter rolled back from five to six cents a pound.

By Eugene Gordon

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., which sets up a Jewish quota for its Parkchester houses in the Bronx, and bars Negroes completely, and which asserts it will bar Negroes also from its Stuyvesant Town, on the East Side, "is the most dominant economic factor in the United States"—next to the government itself.

That statement is made by William M. Kelly, for some time life insurance consultant for the People's Voice and now that paper's managing editor. It is a view occurred in by practically everybody who knows the comparative power of big insurance companies in this country.

"The Metropolitan's \$6,000,000,000 of resources, coupled with the influence of its board of directors directly, or indirectly, reaches every man, woman and child," says Mr. Kelly, "every home and farm, every industry and business and every city and state."

"The Negro people are affected by the influence of that company in a most sinister way—a way comparable to that of an octopus from whose tentacles one struggles to escape yet cannot. The Metropolitan Life, with about 3,000,000 Negro policyholders, from whom it extracts approximately \$300,000 a week has not hired a Negro clerk or collector or agent during the 70-odd years of its questionable existence."

GETS RICH OFF NEGRO

It has, however, continued to get rich off the Negro. Harlem alone, the people of which are barred from all Metropolitan housing developments, has three Metropolitan Life Insurance offices within the space of one comparatively short street: Park Ave. and W. 125th; 135 W. 125th; Eighth Ave. and 125th.

A Negro insurance operator said yesterday that Metropolitan's 125th St. office takes in \$10,000 a week!

Not one Negro works in that office—unless it be to sweep the floor or empty the spittoons.

Delegations of Negroes have continuously pleaded with the company to employ Negroes. They have based their appeal on the fact Negro policyholders have helped enrich the Met. But the company answers the Met. But the company answers that it has never hired Negroes, won't hire Negroes, and can't be made to hire Negroes. Moreover, the company declares, it doesn't really want the Negro policyholders.

One may hear Negroes, discouraged, say that you can't buck the Metropolitan, for it doesn't "want your money, anyway. Thus they lose their incentive to fight the monster. The company, indeed, has given the appearance of scornful indifference to the Negro policyholders' money. It tried, for instance, a few years ago, to have some other outfit take over its Negro policyholders and collect their premiums.

Word got around that the all-powerful Metropolitan was "giving away" its Negro clientele. The moral effect on the Negro membership was disastrous. Not only could the company keep Negroes from employment in its offices and bar them from its houses and keep Negroes from writing insurance and serving as agents. It could also kick them out of the company with a "To hell with your money!"

That was, in general, the kind of picture the Negro people saw. But that was not the real picture.

The real picture was this: That the Metropolitan, wishing to rid itself of the bother of trying to collect from poor people, most of whom held industrial policies and were usually away at work when the collector came, tried to have some other company take over that part. The Metropolitan made it clear, however, that it would continue to control the Negro business.

THE REAL MET. POLICY

A look at the real picture shows that Metropolitan Life hates its Negro policyholders but loves their millions of dollars—and intends to hold on to this wealth.

It is true that a Metropolitan agent is not allowed to write a policy on a Negro's life. Which means, of course, that the company is really not seeking new Negro applicants. A New York State law makes it illegal for an insurance company to "reject an applicant . . . or refuse to issue such policy after appropriate application therefor" or to fix any lower rate or to discriminate "in the fees or commissions of its agents . . . solely by reason of the applicant being wholly or partially of African descent."

So the Negro-hating company—the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., tells specifically its agents that they'll not receive commissions for any Negro applicants they "won't sign up. The agents, therefore, avoid writing up Negroes. If, however, a Negro insists on being taken, the agent is instructed to send him to the district office.

Here the applicant is given such a physical exam as he never imagined. Of course he "fucks it." So this is the true picture: When the law made it illegal to exploit Negro policyholders, the Metropolitan stopped signing them up. By that time it had the Negro's millions of dollars. It still takes in millions. Some of these millions will go into the Met's fascist enterprises known as Stuyvesant Town.

The Negro people, being in the midst of a war against fascism, are determined to defeat the Metropolitan's latest fascist scheme.

End Anti-Negro Strike in B'klyn Plant, CIO Union Acts to Expel Ringleaders

Getting a Raise Through the WLB

By Dorothy Leeb

Earl Browder tells a story about unions in three like shops. Each went to the War Labor Board with comparable demands for wage adjustments. Two got turned down and the third won out. Investigation that followed the first, hurt cries of "discrimination" revealed that the first two hadn't presented their case in a way that took full advantage of board procedure while the third had.

What the general secretary of the Communist Party described as happening in Chicago is happening in many another city, owing to slowness of the labor movement to master the technique of presenting cases within the requirements set down by the board.

President Roosevelt's April 8 "hold-the-line" order and the May 12 interpretations which followed did modify the possibilities for winning wage adjustments but they didn't eliminate them and leaders of labor who seek to solve the economic problems of their unions so as to best mobilize them behind the war, will do well to acquaint themselves with the "how" of board procedure. There is no doubt that the new orders demand a more elaborate presentation by unions seeking wage adjustments. But the difficulties can be met and overcome by alert and thorough-going labor leaders who make it their business to master the new requirements.

Usually demands for wage adjustments are sought on the basis of the cost-of-living. The "hold-the-line" order stipulates that increases should not be given if they add to the cost-of-production. That means that labor must know what the cost-of-production is, must be prepared to show that the adjustments it seeks meet the limits that have been set. If production has increased, or can be increased, labor must link its presentation with this, and demonstrate its connection with decreased cost of production.

It's important to note in this connection that the National War Labor Board and the regional boards as well weigh cases by and large by the material that comes before them. Although rulings in past actions have piled up precedents, which guide in making decisions, everything that the union submits is considered.

If a local, for example, seeks adjustments by establishing that wages in its shop are sub-standard, it can try to prove its case by citing pay in 10 comparable plants or 100, if it can find them. The experience of the American Communications Association, CIO, in the Postal Telegraph case, shows that where care and attention is given to the presentation of carefully documented data, this is taken into account by the WLB and figures in the decision.

Over and above these general considerations, there are specific provisions for wage adjustments, established in recent WLB rulings which unionists should have in mind in preparing their cases. These include:

INCENTIVE WAGES

The "hold-the-line" order officially recognized incentive plans, which link increased pay with increased production, as government policy. The Regional War Labor Board in the New York-New Jersey area put this policy into practice in the Shuron Optical Co. case to which with an opinion in which Theodore W. Kheel, chairman, commented:

"Such incentive plans as this are expected to become more usual with the elimination of WLB approval of wage increases to correct inter-plant inequalities. As a general policy, we will approve those plans which result in lower unit labor costs, since the resulting increased production is to be desired in these times of manpower scarcity."

Significantly, this decision of the Regional WLB affecting only 62 workers is reported in great detail in the current AFL newsletter, indicating that the federation is beginning to take an interest in this method of gaining increased earnings for workers who patriotically boost war production.

LITTLE STEEL FORMULA

Increases can be won through the Little Steel formula, which allows general increases up to 15 per cent over Jan. 1, 1941, to compensate for increases in the cost of living. While most of the unions in big war industries have already taken advantage of the 15 per cent, there are millions of workers who still have not received it. The International Ladies Garment Workers Union, for example, only recently got a final award under their head.

SUB-STANDARD ADJUSTMENTS

Adjustments can be obtained to correct sub-standards of living. In the New York-New Jersey area, the board tentatively has set a figure of 50 cents an hour under which such adjustments may be made. Sub-standard conditions may also be adjusted in categories well above the absolute cost-of-living mini-

mum. This can be done through the area and industry wage rate brackets now being established in the various regions.

A wage bracket is defined as "a range from minimum to maximum of stable, tested rates for a given occupation in a given labor market." The board uses this example in showing how it works:

In determining the wage bracket for common labor in the metropolitan area of "X" city, the board says, the regional WLB will collect the rates paid for common labor in an adequate sample of the plants in the area. The resulting chart will show a plant paying, for example, 58 cents an hour, another 60 cents, another 62 cents, another 65 cents and 15 or 20 paying 70 cents. Scattered rates above that figure would be found in other plants. In this example, the board would find the minimum going and tested rate was 70 cents an hour. That would be the minimum rate in the common labor bracket for that area. Rates in other plants could be raised to that figure.

This provides a basis for the elimination of gross inequalities within occupations on the basis of comparison with comparable jobs in other plants.

The WLB leaves the door open for the correction of gross inequalities above the bracket minimum in "rare and unusual cases" where such approval would be "highly essential to the success of the war effort or for the correction of a grossly inequitable condition."

RACIAL EQUALITY

A new ruling by the WLB during the past week ordered abolition of pay differentials between white and Negro workers performing equal work. Utilizing this ruling to abolish Jim Crow in wages not only helps to bring up pay standards but aids in cementing labor unity. This will affect great numbers of Negro workers, long the victims of a discriminatory pay policy.

WOMEN'S EQUALITY

Another historic ruling by the WLB authorizes adjustments for women, guaranteeing them equal pay with men on comparable work. The establishment of this policy, reaffirmed since the issuance of the "hold-the-line" order opens the way to raises for hundreds of thousands, heretofore kept at a lower level solely because of their sex.

INDIRECT ADJUSTMENTS

The WLB has authorized adjustments in working conditions that are indirectly part of wages. These include vacations, night shift bonuses, sick leave and holiday pay. Approval is given to these to the extent that they represent "sound and prevailing practice" in the industry.

INDIVIDUAL ADJUSTMENTS

Individual adjustments, such as merit and promotional increases, are permitted without approval under general WLB orders. Rulings on individual adjustments can be obtained through the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor.

UAW Urges Aid to Jews Under Hitler

(Special to the Daily Worker)

TORONTO, June 10.—The international executive board of the United Automobile Workers meeting here today called upon United Nations overmen to seek ways to get Europe's Jews out of the grasp of the Nazis.

The union, largest in America, urged the allied countries to liberalize immigration laws, designate a haven and utilize neutral channels to save as many of the Jewish people as possible.

The board also protested the tax bill just enacted for the United States as violating the ability to pay principle.

Officers of the union took time out yesterday to address a mass meeting of General Motors workers at Coshawa. At the board's resolutions did earlier in the week, the speakers stressed the no-strike pledge for the duration.

"We must do everything and make every sacrifice to win the war," said President R. J. Thomas. "And I say that without reservation."

Vice-president Richard Frankenstein spoke along similar lines.



YOU DON'T SUPPOSE THESE ONIONS KNOW THEY'RE IN A VICTORY GARDEN?

Another Mine President to Lewis...

Reid Robinson, leader of 100,000 CIO metal miners, examines the strike policies of John L. Lewis in the current issue of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union international organ and pronounces them as unfurling under "the banner of treason—the sign of the double cross."

Robinson, whose union won the portal-to-portal demand for its own members through use of government agencies, declares only powerful backing from people who are determined to use the just demands of the coal miners as a football could make Lewis take the position that he takes today.

"I predict now," says Robinson, "that Lewis will support the Republican candidate for president, no matter who he is or how reactionary he is."

The union leader, who is also a national vice-president of the CIO, hit hard against the notion that labor waived its right to strike "as a favor to the nation and to the employers."

ASSAILS FALSE NOTION

"Lewis and his imitators are just a little insulting to the great mass of American workers if they dare to presume that unionists would pledge not to strike for the sake of making a 'concession' to the boss or even to the government," Robinson said.

"Working people have suffered too often and too long to lightly toss away their historic weapon for economic advancement."

"Labor made its no-strike pledge for very sound and very militant reasons. Labor correctly estimated the character of this war as a people's war, a war for the liberation of millions, a war to keep civilization from going backwards, a war to protect our families and our unions."

Anyone who wants to reason that labor has no stake in the war should just pause and consider who is behind Hitler and what would happen to labor in the event of a Hitler victory, the union leader said.

LEWIS BETRAYS MINERS

Lewis could have won the portal-to-portal pay demand just as Mine, Mill and Smelter did, but he refused to join the action brought by the CIO, Robinson continued.

"The coal miners have been unpaid for this war because John L. Lewis has refused to protect their interests through the proper governmental agencies, particularly the wage-hour division of the Department of Labor," the union leader commented.

"Seeking a wage-hour ruling would not provide Lewis with a chance to call a strike or embarrass the President."

The real champion of labor is not Lewis, and his "unionism-as-usual," Robinson added, but President Philip Murray who with the rest of the CIO has gone "quietly about the business of winning the war and winning gain after gain for the workers."

The best way to expose Lewis and those who follow him, the union president concluded, is by popularizing the positive, militant, win-the-war program of the CIO. "Every person who would enjoy a position of leadership in the labor movement must be made to commit himself on this program, not just through words but through his every-day deeds," he said.

Plant, Local Unite in Appeal

Work was to be resumed at A. M. today at the Acme Baking Corp., Brooklyn war plant, where important production for the Navy was interrupted for a day and a half by a shocking incident of anti-Negro incitement.

Intervention by the War Department, the War Manpower Commission, the State War Council, the City CIO Council and Local 131, United Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers to which the 100 workers belong resulted in the decision to return to work.

Three shop committee members, ring leaders in the move by which workers stopped production rather than work with a Negro, did not go back with the rest. They are: Frank Fox, Joseph Gerace and Otto Chido. Their return will be subject to further review.

EXPULSION CHARGES

Charges looking to their expulsion from Local 131 which has a closed shop agreement with Acme will be placed against them. It was said at the union offices. If expulsion charges are upheld, this would automatically preclude their return to the plant.

The Negro over whom the stoppage was called is Segundo Corchado, 51, of 246 Putnam Av., Brooklyn, a merchant seaman who only gave up delivering the goods to beat the Axis because of ill health in his family requiring his presence at home.

Both management and Local 131 maintain a firm anti-discrimination policy. Corchado was the fourth Negro on the Acme payroll. Three others had worked there without incident and Corchado himself was employed there several days without trouble until he was transferred to the spreading department, long a center for a clique spreading anti-war, pro-Nazi propaganda, it was learned.

ANTI-NEGRO INCITEMENT

Corchado was assigned to his job there at 12:30 P. M. Wednesday, just after lunch. Before he had a chance to show what he could do, three shop stewards went to Everett R. Jenkins, factory superintendent, and threatened to quit if Corchado wasn't taken out. Jenkins refused to take him out. Ten minutes later, the three walked out, their department quit and 63 others joined them.

Leo Velardi, Local 131 business agent, hurried to the strikers and urged them to return to work. He warned that their action harmed the war effort and was contrary to all union policy.

He brought messages from Charles Schroeder, local president and Martin Wagner, international president. A merchant seaman who addressed the strikers Wednesday night urging their return was not heeded, nor was a talk by Police Commissioner Reilly.

A message sent to the strikers by the Greater New York Industrial Union Council, signed by Joseph Curran, president, and Saul Mills, secretary, urged an immediate return to work and warned that the stoppage violated labor's no-strike pledge, the national CIO war policy and program and their own union contract.

"Your strike can aid only Hitler and all enemies of America," the CIO wired. "In the name of all that is decent or brotherly in a free and democratic country and in conformity with your solemn obligations in this peoples war, we urge your immediate return to work."

WARNS OF PRICE RISE

But he charged that opposition by Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard had prevented action on the subsidies.

Gilbert warned that the cost of living by the end of this month will have gone up 7 1/2 per cent since September, 1942, the date after hearing Richard Gilbert, OPA Economic Adviser, testify that "in the absence of subsidies we cannot have a simple, sensible set of price regulations."

Gilbert said that "small subsidies" would have enabled the OPA to hold the line on the price ceilings in the now discarded general maximum price regulation.

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FDR to Seek Showdown for Price Subsidy

By Adam Lapin

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, June 10.—As the attack on Capitol Hill against the administration plan to roll back prices reached a new climax, President Roosevelt was reported today to be ready to demand a showdown on the issue by asking for affirmative action on a huge subsidy program to slash food prices.

In a memorandum to the President last week, CIO members of the Labor Victory Committee asked for positive administration legislation for a \$2,000,000,000 subsidy program.

GETS APPROVAL

The Daily Worker learned that this general plan has been receiving favorable attention from the highest administration officials and that action is expected shortly.

In the meantime, the Senate Banking and Currency Committee voted unanimously to reconsider the phrasing of the ban on subsidies which it included in the bill extending the life of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Senator John H. Bankhead, of Alabama, acting chairman of the committee said that the purpose of this action was to make the restriction on subsidies tighter.

This step by the committee followed a proposal by Senator Robert Taft, Ohio defeatist, and backed by Senators Burton K. Wheeler of Montana, and Harry Byrd of Virginia that the bill include a prohibition against subsidies by RPO and other agencies.

Bankhead's request that the bill be sent back to committee for revision was, however, blocked on the Senate floor.

Senators Charles W. McNary of Oregon, Republican leader, and Bennett Champ Clark of Virginia, objected to this request on the complicated ground that subsidies are allegedly not authorized by law and that a legislative ban would be an indirect admission that they are now legal.

THREATS BY DEFEATISTS

In any event, a strong fight by defeatist and farm bloc spokesmen for a stringent ban on all subsidies to roll back prices is expected when the measure reaches the floor. The House Banking and Currency Committee has also included a ban on subsidies in the bill continuing the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Several liberal senators, including Robert F. Wagner of New York, Sheridan Downey of California, Alban Barkley of Kentucky and Abe Murdock of Utah are members of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee. But some of them have been absent from Washington. The others have apparently not put up a real battle inside the committee.

The Senate committee prepared to tighten the ban on subsidies after hearing Richard Gilbert, OPA Economic Adviser, testify that "in the absence of subsidies we cannot have a simple, sensible set of price regulations."

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Buffalo Negroes, Whites Fight Bans

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 10.—Greeting the New Executive Order of President Roosevelt on the Fair Employment Practices Committee, 175 Negro and white workers voiced their protest against discrimination in war industries here, last Friday night. Held under the auspices of the Frederick Douglass Club of the Young Communist League, the rally was a united demonstration for victory and democracy with Mrs. Lethia Closs of the War Manpower Commission; Rev. Byrd of the People's Community Church, Warren Brown of the Buffalo Youth Council, Emanuel J. Fried, District Organizer of the URMWA-CIO, and Claudia Jones, member of the National Council, YCL, speaking before the gathering.

A message of support was sent to the rally by Mayor Joseph J. Kelly.

The rally also served as a challenge to Vaughn Bell of the Bell Aircraft Company, who earlier in the week issued an interview to the local papers and stated that his company did not discriminate against Negro workers.

However, a sample questionnaire which the Young Communist League had circulated in the Negro community revealed that almost half the complaints of discrimination came from Negro workers employed in the Bell plant.

In an appeal to smash discrimination and put the full strength of the nation's manpower behind producing material to beat the Axis, a letter sent to the company stated:

"You can render a great patriotic service to our nation and to the war effort by changing these policies. We need maximum production for the coming invasion of Europe. We cannot let our boys down. Your company has made great contributions to the war effort through the manufacture of your splendid planes. Now you must rise to the occasion and strengthen these contributions through ending all discrimination at the Bell Aircraft Company."

The letter, read at the meeting, was unanimously endorsed by all those present in the audience.

DANAHAR OBJECTS

In the meantime, Senator John Danaher, Connecticut Republican, told the Senate today that he had opposed the measure as reported out by the House and Senate conferees.

One of the reasons for his opposition in conference, Danaher said, was that the provision permitting employers to appeal from decisions of the board to the courts had been taken out. This was one of the worst provisions in the bill and would have tied up WLB in knots. Danaher also said that he objected to the provision barring unions from making political contributions.

CORREA RESIGNS POST TO ENTER COAST ARTILLERY

WASHINGTON, June 10 (UP).—President Roosevelt today accepted the resignation of Mathias F. Correa, United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, who will enter military service in the Coast Artillery.

ALBANY, June 10 (UP).—Governor Dewey today ordered an extraordinary and special trial term of Supreme Court held at Belmont, July 6, to inquire into the death of 10-year-old Thelma Snyder, of Genesee, Allegany County. The girl disappeared March 14, and her body was found May 18 on Route 17.

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CHANGE THE WORLD

The Film Must Be Dedicated
To the Use of the People Before
It Can Achieve True Greatness
By MIKE GOLD

WESTBROOK PEGLER, that journalistic Mad Dog who throws anti-liberal fits and spreads Tory rabies at the merest snap of Roy Howard's little finger, has been running wild through Hollywood again. His is no ordinary visit to peep through the regular keyholes and catch a few gossip items. It's a renewed invasion of filmland by the forces. They have never given up their war against democracy in Hollywood.

The Tories have a huge appreciation of the movies' importance in the nation's culture. The filthy little hole-and-corner Nazi sheets of America have regularly blamed the Jews for Hollywood's alleged Bolshevism and corruption of American morale, thus committing two great lies in one.

The Roy Howard elite are more careful in their fellow-travel along the Goebbels line. Pegler foams with his ever-ready maniac rage only against Hollywood picture-makers who are for the war on Hitler, who take American democracy too seriously, and who present our ally the Soviet Union in a more favorable light than that cast by the Nazis.

The film fascists want only a morose movie diet for the American people. They shudder to see the movies used as a weapon to fight any form of fascism. A snow white neutrality—a morose escapism, that's their film program today.

"Mission to Moscow" horrifies them. It will stand out in film history, I believe, as a sort of Declaration of Independence. In this film Hollywood boldly casts off the chains of tyranny forged by Martin Dies, Dirty Willie Hearst, Fuchrer Fritz Kuhn, Mad Dog Pegler and all the other Nazified Americans.

A section of Hollywood now refuses to be dictated to by such appeasers and Tories. It stakes its fortunes on the victory of democracy in this war, and on the defeat of fascism.

Warner Brothers, producers of "Mission to Moscow," "Action in the North Atlantic" and similar fighting films, recently issued a manifesto in which they took issue with the old Hollywood an extremely bold and dangerous stand. Warner Brothers rejected a cheap and easy escapism and sex romanticism that certain box-office hogs had been preaching as a way of forgetting the war.

No, they vowed again to devote their production to the cause of winning the war against fascism. They said the movies must help the American people in this fight, or stand forever condemned as a trivial and worthless art.

In the course of this war for survival of all democratic institutions, many changes must come about in the minds of the people. Americans are surely coming to know themselves and their history. The young soldier suffering and struggling in the field will learn to discriminate between a millenarian Mad Dog like Pegler and the Hollywood forces which help to win the war for the people.

One might predict that once having shaken off the shadows of fear and reaction under which Hollywood has dwelt, there may also come about a real renaissance of the film in America.

Of all the arts, the film is the one which is best adapted to being the national art of a mighty people.

But the dead hand of the Tory must be lifted from the beautiful face of this art before it can freely speak, sing and express its complete soul.

The film must be dedicated to the use of the people, and not the profiteers, before it can achieve true greatness.

That was the experience in France, for instance. The French movies had been trivial for years, a species of sexy postcards projected on the screen. But during the period when the People's Front against Fascism was formed, and the French working people, peasants and working intellectuals joined hands against Hitler, the French films reflecting this new national consciousness took a great leap forward both in style and content.

All the great French films were directed by the People's Front. You can see many of these immortal films in a current revival at the Irving Place theatre side by side with the classic Soviet films.

On each program one French and one Soviet film are presented. The comparison is startling at times—the epic heroism of Russia, the soulful delicacy and charm of France make a curious wedding. Yet both great film records breathe the air of freedom and humanity. They are sedulous films, according to the mad dogs of fascism. They are sedulous films, according to the mad dogs of fascism, according to every man who has ever breathed a prayer of hope on the cruel battlefield of this earthly life.

Radio News

By ERIC MUNX

Have you heard the newest of the morale shows? It is heard each Saturday at 7:30 P. M. over WJZ and the Blue Network. The new series is called, "Enough and on Time."

The Service Division of our armed forces must be of such streamlined efficiency that no time is lost in equipping the fighting forces with all the necessary implements of warfare. The new program demonstrates the highly organized methods that the Allied Nations intend to use in bringing the tanks, guns, ammunition and food right up to the fighting fronts and quick too.

The Saturday night series devotes a full broadcast period to each of the different units of the Service Divisions of our Army. Each week, the program deals with the work done by the separate units of the Service Division and brings to the microphone the leading officer at the head of the unit on that program and you will learn a lot about a branch of our Armed forces that has not received the publicity that the land and air forces have received.

The set up of the year-round

Philharmonic Orchestra weekly concert calls for a new conductor every two weeks or so. First came Bruno Walter, now it's Pierre Monteux at the podium. On June 20, Howard Barlow takes over for two weeks. On July 4, George Szele. Besides changing conductors frequently, the Philharmonic will have frequent guest soloists. For instance on June 13, Eugene List plays the Grieg Piano Concerto. On the 27th Arthur Schnabel is guest soloist and on July 11, Jeanne Sanroma accompanies the Philharmonic.

New Mexican Festival

The Mexican musical, "Guadalupe" with complete English titles starts an engagement at the World Theatre today. A Cantinflas satirical comedy "The Plumber" is a special added attraction.

Edge of Darkness

Edge of Darkness with Errol Flynn, Ann Sheridan, Walter Connolly and Morris Karnovsky is now playing at the Palace Theatre on Broadway. It will run through Wednesday, June 18.

Academy of Music

Forever and a Day with Robert Cummings, Ida Lupino, Ray Milland and Charles Laughton is now playing at the Academy of Music on 14th Street. Co-feature is "Leopard Man."



Scene from Columbia's "Boy From Stalingrad"—a picture of brave Soviet kids who harried the invader with ingenious guerrilla tactics. The film is scheduled to reach New York this summer.

Revival of Romberg Operetta Refreshing

By Ralph Warner

The famous Romberg operetta "The Student Prince" has been given a gracious reproduction by Messrs. Shubert. It is big, bright, and well sung. Back to the Broadway of 1924 it goes, with its tale of student life at Heidelberg, a prince who falls in love with a waitress and their frustrated love. Yes, "The Student Prince" is decidedly of the past.

In any case, summer theatre-goers may be grateful that the popular operetta is back again. Some may find fault with the fact that the students of Heidelberg were the ancestors of some latter-day Nazis. Others may gibe at the simplicity of the characterizations, and the stiffness of the humor. But the music is there—and a darned good cast.

Everett Marshall, starred in the secondary role of Dr. Engel, the prince's tutor, sings with richness and feeling. Frank Hornaday as the prince is superb after he overcomes a first act tendency to over-power the audience with the volume of his voice. A newcomer, Barbara

Days" and the famous drinking song still touched a response in his ear. Perhaps the reason is that the current cast sings these songs sweetly, although occasionally with too much lung power.

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THE STUDENT PRINCE

MUSIC BY SIGMUND ROMBERG
Book and Lyrics by Dorothy Connolly
Director J. J. Shubert
Starring Everett Marshall, Barbara Seale, Frank Hornaday, and the Broadway Theatre Company
Opening June 11, 1943

Scully, is an earnest and an earnest as Kathie. Veteran Detmar Poppen almost succeeds in overcoming the broad drollery of the Lotz comedy. On the other hand, Nina Varela does a smart burlesque of the tipy Grand Duchesse. Helene Arthur is personable as the princess. The chorus sing with eloquent harmony.

New Goodman Record

Columbia Records will release a song titled "Mission to Moscow," played by Benny Goodman and band, in July. It was written by Mel Powell, former pianist with Goodman.

RADIO PROGRAM

MORNING

HIGHLIGHTS

AFTERNOON

7:00-WJAZ-News; Capt. Jenny's Stories
7:15-Kidnappers Music; Comedy
7:30-WABC-News; Capt. Jenny's Stories
7:45-WABC-News Bulletin
8:00-WJAZ-Horace Head Records
8:15-WJAZ-News; Capt. Jenny's Stories
8:30-WJAZ-Viewpoint-Talk
8:45-WJAZ-News; Capt. Jenny's Stories
9:00-WJAZ-News; Capt. Jenny's Stories
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Masterwork Hour, 9 A.
M., WNYC Department of
Markets Program, 10,
WNYC - Baseball Cincinnati
vs. Chicago from Chicago
with Red Barber,
3:50, WHN - Victor Borge,
7, WJZ - Lisa Sergio, Comments,
7, WQXR - Saludos Amigos, Variety, 7:05,
WJZ - Secret Weapon, Rex Stout,
7:15, WABC - The Lone Ranger, 7:30, WJZ -
Newspaper Guild Program,
7:30, WLIB - Kate Smith, 8, WABC -
Sherlock Holmes, 8:30,
WOR - The Thin Man, 8:30,
WABC - Double or Nothing, 9:30, WOR - The
Brewster Boy, 9:30, WABC -
Boxing: Armstrong vs. Angott,
10, WOR - Comedy Caravan,
10, WABC.

7:00-WJAZ-News; Capt. Jenny's Stories
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The June Pacts

A YEAR ago today, the historic Anglo-Soviet-American understanding on the second front in Europe and post-war collaboration was announced. Simultaneously, the Anglo-Soviet 20-Year Treaty for victory and for post-war security in Europe was made public.

In the treaty, the two great European anti-Hitler powers established their central policy for now and the future. In the understanding reached between them and the American government, a specific commitment was made to open a second front in Europe in 1942 and a general understanding was reached on unity of views regarding the post-war.

The second front was not opened and the Soviet Union continued to bear the brunt of the war against Hitler. But the coalition has persisted and has grown stronger. The efforts of Hitler, his helpmates within, the defeatists and appeasers to disrupt the historic combination have been defeated, although these forces are still powerful and increasingly active.

The popularity of the coalition and the understanding among the people of the need to strengthen it is overwhelming. The Fortune Poll, for example, has just shown that about 80 per cent of the American people favor full cooperation with the Soviet Union not only for winning the war but for organizing the peace.

Another significant indication of the popular support of the coalition is the growing demand within this country for an American-Soviet alliance, raising our policy to the level of the Anglo-Soviet treaty. Walter Lippmann's new book, published on the day before the anniversary of the pacts of last June, places before the whole country as a leading national issue the question of an Anglo-Soviet-American alliance.

The key to the further strengthening of the coalition for victory and the post-war still is, at it was last June, the opening of a major second front in Europe. This is the only way real coalition warfare can be established and the effective victory won which will guarantee world cooperation for a durable peace. Our possibilities are greater now than they have ever been.

Who Is Illegal?

EVEN a Supreme Court Justice is entitled to a personal opinion, though that opinion may be anti-constitutional, illegal and against the national interests of the country.

Justice John F. Carew of the New York State Supreme Court now finds himself in that predicament. In the course of a charge to the jury in the Jerome Davis-Saturday Evening Post libel case he made the statement that "no man has the legal right to be a Communist."

Such a statement can arise only from ignorance both of the law and of Communism and/or from blind prejudice.

We assume that the Supreme Court Justice is not willfully attempting to harm the war effort and disrupt national unity by use

of the played-out Axis "anti-Comintern" line.

Justice Carew seeks authority for his opinion in the criminal-anarchy law of New York State, and even goes as far back as the Anti-Sedition Laws of 1793!

The criminal anarchy law of New York does not specifically mention the Communists nor does it apply to them. The Communist Party is opposed to force and violence or to any attempt to overthrow the government by force.

The Justice can read the Constitution of the Communist Party of the U.S.A. where he will find this very clearly and unequivocally stated. He will also find there very specific provisions for expelling from the party advocates of force and violence as a method of political struggle.

With respect to the Anti-Sedition Laws of 1793 we would like to remind the Judge that the fight against these laws, which led to their repeal, was led by none other than Thomas Jefferson and his party.

And it might not be amiss to point out that Jefferson and the Democrats of his time were called "foreign agents" because of their ardent support to the Great French Revolution and its principles, which are contained in our own Bill of Rights.

We should think a Supreme Court Justice, especially when we are fighting our war of survival, would remain at least legally cautious and not permit himself to make such irresponsible remarks, without basis in law, which serve no other purpose but to add grist to the Nazi mill.



MAKE EVERY PAY DAY BOND DAY
JOIN THE PAY-ROLL SAVINGS PLAN

THEY'RE SAYING IN WASHINGTON

The Historic Food Parley

By Adam Lapin

Daily Worker Washington Bureau, Washington, D. C., June 10.

MOST of the newspapers lost interest in the United Nations food conference in Hot Springs when the fate of the press house collapsed and reporters were permitted to mingle with delegates every evening. But President Roosevelt wasn't kidding when he described the conference as "epoch-making."

This was the first conference of the United Nations. And it proved that the United Nations can cooperate now and after the war. The conference set up an interim commission which is to meet by July 15 and pave the way for a permanent United Nations organization on food.

Hitherto the only functioning bodies representing two or more of the United Nations have been the various Combined Boards which have been confined to the United States and England. This, for example is the character of the Combined Food Board. Even Canada, despite its vast food resources, was not permitted to become a member—although it is represented on some of the committees. Now the food conference has set a precedent for a new type of international body representing not only England and the United States but all the United Nations.

Perhaps most important of all, the Hot Springs conference was by no means exclusively a gathering for discussion on post-war problems. It did tackle some of the immediate problems of increasing food production for the war effort. For example, it recommended that food should take precedence over all other forms of agricultural production.

There was a tendency at first to confine the conference to long-range post-war problems. And the Soviet delegation headed by Alexey D. Krutikov must be given much of the credit for gearing the conference to the war situation. Krutikov's first statement early in the conference served to call attention to the urgent need of the Soviet Union for food now.

And at the end of the session in a speech moving a vote of thanks to President Roosevelt for his role in arranging the conference, Krutikov said that the conference had made "a positive contribution to the current problems of the United Nations, thus contributing to the early defeat of fascism and to the winning of the war in order to

gain a lasting peace and establish the peaceful collaboration of nations."

The Soviet delegates were also reported to have been active in insisting on the United Nations character of both the interim and a permanent organization which will be set up as a result of the conference. There was a trend among some of the British and American delegates to think in terms of an "international" rather than a United Nations organization. The difference isn't only verbal. A broad "international" set-up would have permitted affiliation of pre-Axis neutrals like Spain. The Soviet point of view on this question was accepted in the final recommendations of the conference.

For the United States the most significant recommendation of the conference was the first point in the program submitted by the production section calling on all countries "to increase the acreage under crops for direct human consumption" at the expense of "production of other crops which compete for acreage with essential foods."

I don't know how Assistant Secretary of Commerce W. L. Clayton of the United States delegation felt about this recommendation. But I can imagine. Clayton is the largest cotton factor in the world, with huge investments in the ginning and processing of cotton. And the short-staple cotton grown in the South is definitely one of those non-essential crops which the conference recommended should be curtailed.

Clayton was assigned to the food distribution rather than the production section, and was reported to have played a generally helpful role even supporting the inclusion of school lunches for children and other measures to make foods available at low prices to underprivileged groups. But his membership on the delegation points to the influence which cotton interests still have in determining our national agricultural policy. Only recently James F. Byrnes, chief of the Office of War Mobilization, said that cotton is as important as steel to the war effort.

In carrying out the obligations to the United Nations and the war effort which our delegates assumed at Hot Springs, no job is more important than that of converting all our agricultural resources to essential food pro-

duction. And that means sharply curtailing production of cotton and tobacco.

SOME members of Congress still seem to think that anti-labor oratory and table-thumping get votes. And petty political flailing has played a role, although, of course, not as important a role as John L. Lewis's repeated strikes, in the passage of the Connally-Smith bill.

Rep. Forest Harness of Kokomo, Indiana, thinks he would like to run for Senator next year. Harness, a die-hard isolationist Republican, has his eyes on the seat of Senator Frederick Van Nuys whose record isn't particularly distinguished either.

So Harness figured he would get into the current labor-baiting drive in Congress in a big way. One of his Republican colleagues from Indiana, Rep. Gerald Landis, had introduced a sweeping anti-labor bill which was pending before the House Labor Committee. But when the issue of anti-labor legislation reached the House floor, Landis was kept in his home town by the flood along the Wabash River.

Without even as much as a thank you, Harness stole, or shall we say borrowed the Landis bill and introduced it as a substitute for the Smith bill. The strategy was obvious. Harness was planning to tell those of his constituents who didn't like labor that he was responsible for curbing the unions. At the same time he obviously proposed to tell the workers of Indiana that the bill he introduced was less drastic than the Smith bill (Howard Smith himself, incidentally, was highly pleased with the Landis-Harness bill which was similar to his own and he insisted only on a few relatively minor amendments).

Senator Tom Connally of Texas was also playing politics when he introduced his anti-labor bill which he has persistently pushed for more than a year and a half. Connally and Senator Pappy O'Daniel of Texas are old-time political enemies, connected with rival machines. O'Daniel is the proud author of half a dozen anti-labor bills which would do just about everything but electrocute trade union leaders. Connally is trying to beat him to the punch so that he can proclaim that it was he, and not O'Daniel who got an anti-labor bill passed by Congress.

About New Members

Building the Party in the Northwest

By Henry P. Huff

(Prepared by the C.P. Organization Dept.)

With the Party Building Campaign now successfully concluded in the Northwest District, we propose to review briefly some of our experiences together with the highlights of Branch and individual achievements in the drive.

Getting away to a very slow start, we found on examination that of the 33 Branches in the three states of Washington, Oregon and Idaho, no more than 10 Branches were producing results indicative of proper mobilization and organization of the membership. Less than 10 per cent of our membership was actively participating in the recruiting activities during the first eight weeks of the campaign. To overcome this situation, emergency mobilization of our country, section and branch leadership was necessary and was promptly carried through, especially in the key industrial centers of Seattle, Tacoma and Portland.

Under the leadership and guidance of Comrade Phil Frankfeld, these emergency conferences, quickly mobilized, were highly successful, as was later shown by the results achieved.

RECRUITING SPURTS

The correctness of our policy of concentration in these key centers, with special attention to three other sections in lumber centers, is borne out by the fact that Seattle, Tacoma and Portland recruited 499 and the three sections in lumber recruited 66, for a total of 565 of the 647 members we recruited during the drive. In the last month of the drive, we succeeded in recruiting 339, which was 61 more than we had recruited in the first eight weeks of the drive. The analysis of our recruiting is as follows: Industrial workers, 63 per cent; women, 27 per cent; Negro, 12 per cent; and shop women only 5 per cent.

Some 63 of our 58 branches took part in the recruiting drive. Thirty-six branches recruited five or more. Seventeen branches recruited 10 or more. Some branches achieved impressive records and deserve special mention.

Branch No. 356, a neighborhood branch in Seattle, with a membership of 67, recruited 62 new members, a large percentage of which were industrial workers, including several Negro workers. Branch No. 539, another Seattle neighborhood branch with a membership of 39,

recruited 34, mostly industrial workers, also including several Negro workers. This branch issues a lively bulletin regularly and conducts most of its meetings and social affairs in a public hall.

INDUSTRIAL GROWTH

Branch No. 213, an industrial branch in Seattle with a membership of 37, recruited 21 members, mostly shipyard workers; and Branch No. 236, Seattle industrial branch with a membership of 30, recruited 21, most of whom were shipyard workers.

In Raymond, Washington, a small lumber branch of 11 members recruited 19, mostly lumber workers and their wives. At least 10 other branches located in Seattle, Portland, Tacoma, and Pinehurst, Idaho, increased their membership by 50 per cent or more.

Outstanding among the best individual recruiters are: Esther Murphy, a woman comrade who has been in the Party about six years, she has been one of the best and most consistent recruiters in our District for the past two years, and recruited 22 new members in this last drive.

RECRUITS 20 WORKERS

Next in line is a shipyard worker in Seattle, four years in the Party, who recruited 20 members. Third, is also a shipyard worker in Seattle of four years in the Party who recruited 17, mainly shipyard workers, most of whom were Negro workers and their wives. Next is a Negro comrade, only a year and a half in the Party and a shipyard worker in Portland, who recruited 10 new members, two of which were white workers. Still another shipyard worker in Seattle, in the Party for two years, recruited 10, mostly shipyard workers.

Perhaps the most significant of all is the work of a new recruit in Portland, Oregon. This comrade, a Negro shipyard worker recruited during the drive, also recruited six new members himself, and is now organizer of a new branch built during the drive.

The successes of the best recruiting branches can be attributed to the ability of the branch leadership to develop branch initiative, activate a fair percentage of the membership in the recruiting effort, to organize their recruiting activities, and to adequately couple their trade union, mass and neighborhood activities and influence with recruiting as a major win-the-war task.

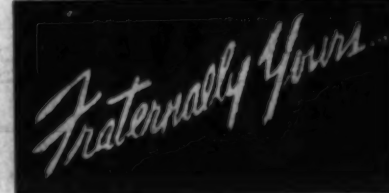
While open branch meetings

played a certain role in bringing the Party members and their sympathizers into closer get-acquainted relationships, the bulk of the recruiting was still accomplished by individual members who actually followed up the contacts so involved in open meetings, and extended their personal invitations to join the Party. The success of all the best individual recruiters can be accredited to their constant individual initiative in establishing personal contact with their fellow workers and neighbors, supplying them with literature, the Party press, and following up their initial work with personal visits and invitations to their contacts to join the Party. These facts have been established by the overwhelming experiences gained in the recruiting drive.

While the next immediate problem of great importance is that of integrating the new members into the life and activity of the Party, it is very encouraging to note that practically all of our branches and best individual recruiters developed a keen consciousness of this problem during the drive and almost automatically the slogan of "Keep the New Members" was developed.

The proper assignment of the new members to their respective branches, necessitating a re-checkup by the branch secretaries, membership directors, and the comrades doing the recruiting, has also served to further emphasize the responsibility of the individual recruiter for his or her recruits. Experience has already shown that besides being supplied with introductory literature and the Party press and being assigned to a branch, new members should be activated immediately into some kind of Party activity, especially in the recruitment of their friends and families into the Party.

The success of our recruiting drive and adoption of the slogan "Keep the New Members" has also facilitated the launching of our campaign for mid-year dues control. We have noted that preparations for mid-year control have met with a more enthusiastic response from our branches this year than ever before. "Keep the new membership and 100 per cent control of our membership" has already become the guiding slogan for our branches throughout the district. We shall work as hard to accomplish this as we did to recruit the 650 new members into the Party.



EVERYBODY LOVES A MYSTERY. And when a mystery packs the anti-fascist wallop of Amen Dell's "Johnny on the Spot," it makes the fans rear up and yell for more. Union man Johnny Angel is the hero. With his help, home-grown defeatists and their fascist pals, who hate the Stars and Stripes, are foiled in their plot. They see stars and get stripes. Author Amen Dell belongs to Lodge 526 of the International Workers Order. We're proud of him and of "Johnny on the Spot." The novelist worked with the Federal Theatre for six years and was living newspaper managing supervisor for Power, One-Third of a Nation, and other productions which enriched social drama.



CZECH HEAD GETS GIFT. Dr. Eduard Benes, President of Czechoslovakia, gladly accepted and commended a folio of 19 original Hugo Gellert silk-screen illustrations with text of the Century of the Common Man speech made by Vice-President Henry A. Wallace. The gift was made to Benes at his New York quarters by IWO Czech and Slovak leaders, Peter Shipka, Helen Vrabel and Charles Musil, in appreciation of the cause of Czech liberation to which Benes' energies are dedicated.

ON THE ROSTER. Color will be lent to the community-wide Flag Day celebration in Chelsea Park, on W. 27th St. this Sunday, as IWO Yugoslav dancers and Italian singers perform. Costumed members will take part in the United Nations salute ceremony. . . . Hugo Gellert speaks, and his silk-screen illustrations for the century of the common man speech are exhibited in Chelsea on Thursday, June 17 at the Mahlenberg Library, 209 W. 23rd St.

LONDON LIKES IT. "A beautiful and unique booklet," the London Daily Worker termed our publication of the Wallace document in 18 languages, with reproductions of the Gellert color prints. Describing IWO cultural achievements, the writer says: "I hope this one goes far." America likes it, too. And it's going far—into hundreds of national group communities and centers of the people.

REDUCED TO ZERO. No sooner did Pvt. John Yatsch spot a Japanese machine gun nest on Guadalcanal than he decided to wipe it out, and single-handed! The 39-year-old hero, member of Croatian-American Lodge 4386 in Detroit, won the coveted Navy Cross. John's mother, father, and younger brothers are turning out machines of war in their home city.

FLAGS UNFURLED. Noting that the "American flag was born out of a war of national liberation," the IWO National Executive Committee, in a statement to its membership, asked full participation in Flag Day commemorations and stressed the inter-racial unity character of the celebration this year. "On this day (June 14) . . . the declaration read, 'the flags of the United Nations are arrayed against the blood-stained banners of Hitler's Axis.' Focal point of IWO Flag Day observances will be the purchase of more war bonds to aid invasion of Hitler-held Europe.

TARGET FOR TOMORROW—SECURITY. Earnest discussions of post-war freedom from want took place at the annual meeting of Neighborhood Health Development, and at the luncheon honoring Sir William and Lady Beveridge. The IWO, long active in advancing social security, had as representatives at the luncheon Max Bedacht, general secretary; John E. Middleton, vice president; Peter Shipka, national treasurer; Samuel Patterson, national organizer, and Ernest Rymer, activities director. Morning sessions were attended by Dr. Littinsky, Herman Sellson, and Ester Posner.

SON OVERSEAS. Mrs. I. Rubin happened to have the letter with her at the banquet in honor of her years of loyal work, arranged by the Women's Club of IWO Lodge 5 in Paterson, N. J. She read it aloud because it seemed to express so fully the great bond fashioned by the truths for which mothers and their sons do battle today.

"DEAREST MOM: I am now a thousand miles from home. . . . Tonight, on a thousand battlefronts, men and women are engaged in war. Their purpose in fighting is to preserve and maintain the four freedoms. They fight under the Stars and Stripes, they fight under the Union Jack, and they fight under the Red Banner, but they fight together. They fight against the forces who would dare to deny us our freedom of press, freedom of worship, freedom from want, and freedom from fear—the very things you taught me to love and respect."

"ABOVE EVERYTHING ELSE I want to thank you for teaching me that. If everyone was to teach children that, tonight I would sit by your side. All my love, Your Son."

THEY DESERVE. Those who serve, like Sister Rubin's son, merit every bit of comfort we can give them. Lodges will soon begin gathering funds to multiply this comfort and send it where it's eagerly awaited—to IWO members and sons of members in the armed forces. Our National Servicemen's Welfare Committee sends monthly packages of good books, cigarettes, candy and other "happiness from home." This month's book selection is Amen Dell's mystery.

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